Massachusetts Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative Dashboard

Statewide Overview: April-June 2018 Update

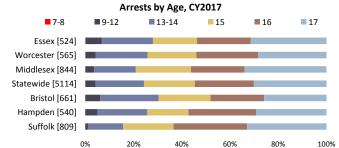
The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) — a data-driven, public safety partnership between the courts, juvenile justice agencies, and community stakeholders — seeks to reduce unnecessary and harmful use of secure detention for low-risk juveniles, while ensuring that the **right** youth is the in the **right** place for the **right** reasons. The JDAI Data Committee publishes this quarterly dashboard to help stakeholders track progress and identify areas needing reform. Follow the links below for more information.



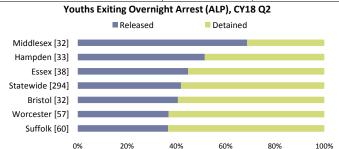
JDAI Relative Rate Index (RRI)

www.mass.gov/jdai

Complaints to Commitments, CY 2015		Public Safety Data, April 2014 – December 2015		
Juvenile Court Applications for Complaint	14,377		Failure to Appear	Re-Arrest
Detention Admissions	1,919	Youth Released from Court (N=*)	data not available	data not available
First-Time Commitments	345	Youth Placed in DYS Alternative Detention (N=1,549)	3 [0.19%]	2 [0.13%]

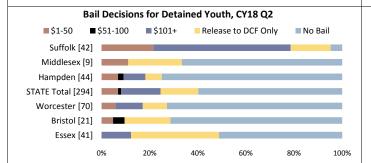


Counts of arrests grouped by age. The 17-year-old age group was recently shifted to the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction. Data shown is as of January, 2018; future corrections may alter totals. Sources: CrimeSOLV (Massachusetts State Police); Boston Regional Intelligence Center (Boston Police Department).

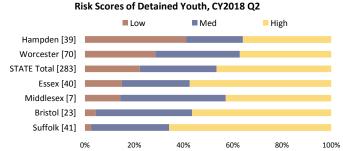


By law, all youth arrested in Massachusetts must appear before a judge on the next day of court. Until then, those not released on bail — or ineligible for bail — are held in an Overnight Arrest (ONA) bed. Youth can be arrested on new charges or on warrants. ONA beds have replaced Alternative Lockup Programs (ALP).

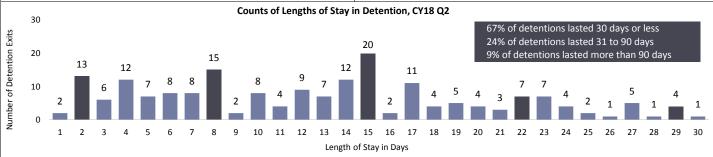
Source: Department of Youth Services (DYS)



All detained juveniles arrive at DYS with a legal document called a mittimus, on which the judge may stipulate a cash bail, or a release only to the Department of Children and Families (DCF), or no bail — meaning the youth may not be released. The majority of "no bail" juveniles are awaiting probation violation proceedings. Source: DYS



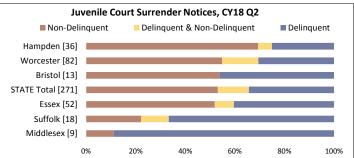
The Department of Youth Services' (DYS) objective screening tool, the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI), helps determine placement type and security level for youth held on bail. The DPI categorizes risk as Low, Medium, or High based upon the youth's delinquency history and present court involvement. Source: DYS



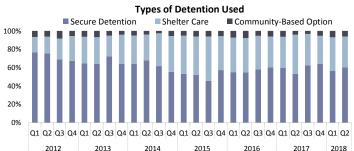
Length of Stay is the number of days spent in a particular detention, from admission to release. Each bar of this graph represents the number of detentions with a Length of Stay indicated by the horizontal axis label (1–30), for juveniles statewide. These figures do not include Overnight Arrest. Source: DYS

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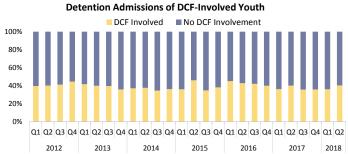
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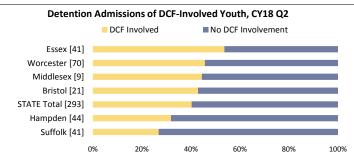
When a youth violates probation conditions, the juvenile probation officer files a notice of surrender. This graph displays the percentages of such notices, grouped by types: non-delinquent (technical) violations, delinquent & non-delinquent violations, and new delinquent violations. Source: Office of the Commissioner of Probation (OCP)



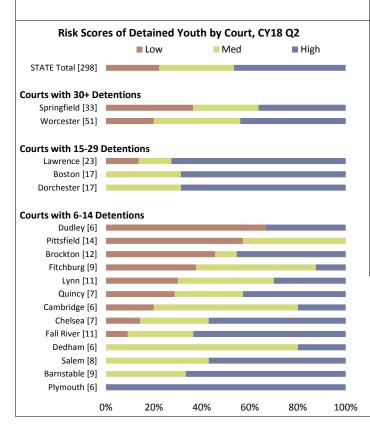
Youths held on bail until the next court appearance are placed within the DYS detention continuum — hardware secure, shelter care, or community-based options (supported foster care) — depending on the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI) score, professional screening, geography, and availability. Source: DYS

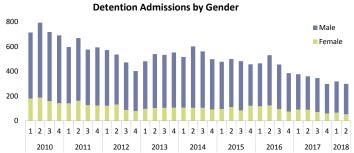


This graphic shows a time series of the statewide percentage of youth admitted to detention with open Department of Children & Families (DCF) cases, a figure which has hovered at around 40% of all detention admissions. Source: DYS



DYS ascertains whether each youth admitted to detention is "DCF Involved" — that is, has a currently open Care and Protection, Children Requiring Assistance, or Voluntary Services case with the Department of Children and Families (DCF). Source: DYS





The number of youth held on bail trended downward from 2010 until 2013, when Juvenile Court jurisdiction was expanded to include 17-year-olds. Females constitute 21.4% of all admissions from 2010 through Q2 of 2018. Source: DYS

DYS determines placement type and security level for detained youth in part with the Detention Placement Instrument (DPI), an objective screening tool that uses delinquency history and present court involvement to score risk as Low, Medium, or High. Here, detention admissions for Courts that held more than 5 youth on bail during the quarter are grouped by DPI score, and each court's totals are represented as percentages. In 2018 Q2, 15 detention admissions statewide had incomplete DPI assessments. Source: DYS